HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Postoffice of Honolulu, hi | Second-class Matter. em-Weekly-Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

> WALTER G. SMITH, Editor Subscription Rates

. 26 Per Monta Foreign \$3.00 Per Year, Foreign Pavable invariably in Advance.

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AUGUST 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

BOOMS AND PROGRESS.

When people talk against booms, they talk against prosperity. The place that never had a boom never went far; and it is by booms that all the cities of the United States progressed until they became big enough, if they had the germs of biguess in them, to get on by means of their own momentum. New York boomed when the British evacuated it; the place boomed again when the Clermont was built; still again when the Eric canal was constructed; again when the transatiantic steamship service was inaugurated, and it got its biggest boom right after the Civil War. Then New York got so large and lively that it did not notice a boom as a change from normal conditions.

Western cities give the best recent examples of the good effect of booms. San Francisco, just before the earthquake, had one, and, twenty-four hours before that calamity fell, The Call congratulated its readers on the outcome. San Diego, Los Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma are essentially boom cities-places that have gone shead with great leaps, then stopped to get breath, and have

gone ahead again. Are their examples not worth following? "But when an omelet has to be made some eggs must be broken." It is true that many get hurt in booms; that the weak and the luckless are forced to the wall. But when did progress ever suit its pace to that of the weak and luckless? Its standards are raised and its victories won by the strong and forinnate. Everybody speculates in booms and a great many invest in land and particularly in improvements on land and in the creation of public utilities, After the boom is over the improvements remain; the utilities are established; a bigger and fairer and more comfortable city has been created; often new farms and orchards abound. The people who owe on them stay and fight to save the property from the sheriff and either do it or sell out to some one who will make the property more valuable. The result is an advance in all that goes to make urban and rural civilization. San Diego, which had a broken beem on its hands for a decade, is a greater and richer city than it was when the boom tide was running. It has had a big upward thrust in the meantime. The same is true of Los Angeles. While individuals have been hurt in the struggle, as they are in all the competitions of life, the cities themselves have

forged splendidly ahead. There is probably no place in the West in which a boom could do less harm and more good than Honolulu. The annexation gave us a bigger, finer and more satisfactory city; it made Honolulu modern. The casualties were few, Why? Because Honolulu, when it booms, does so on the sure foundation of a thirty or forty million dollar sugar crop. San Diego had little to fall back on but bay, climate and possibilities; Los Angeles had climate and fruit and a strategie railroad position. But Honolulu has its gold-minting plantations behind it and could not "go broke" under any probable circumstances. Tomorrow it could take hold of boom conditions and so manage things that the city would come out of it with 100,000 people; its wealth and its area doubled; its position assured; its fame and drawing power vastly enhanced. Yet people who know nothing of booms or who fear that they will bring in the competition which is the life of trade continuously warn us against them.

* *** NO FIELD HAND MONOPOLY.

The Japan Advertiser, in discussing the late strike, quotes an observation of Secretary Knox-whether correctly we do not know-that "it would not do to allow Japanese to monopolize the labor market in Hawaii." The Japan Advertiser protests at this and calls it an "unpleasant diplomatic problem," but that paper is more than likely to have been deceived as to the source of the remark. Such an expression does not sound like one of a Secretary of State; if there is anything in it at all, Mr. Knox may only have laid down the general principle that a monopoly of the labor situation here by any class of aliens is against public policy.

And with that sentiment every well-wisher of Hawaii may agree. The one thing that nerved the conspirators to begin the recent strike was the spectacle of 70,000 Japanese massed behind them. Had there been only 20,000 the strike could not have occurred; that is to say, if out of a 70,000 labor population of many races, only 20,000 had been Japanese, the idea of their striking could not have been entertained. Such a racial division would have been like the device used in the army during the plains campaigns, when many Indians were employed to help the white troops, but never a majority from any one tribe, There were all sorts of Indians but they could never coalesce for mutiny; and in their rivalry to make the best showing with the officers, the results of their employment were satisfactory to the government. The same principle would work well in the canefields; so many Hawaiians, so many Japanese, so many Portuguese, so many Russians and a variety of nondescripts. They would not combine; and if any one group struck, the others could handle the work without

This, of course, is a program of economic prudence, which Secretary Knox may agree to without committing any diplomatic offense, and which commends itself to all who want the cane industry in Hawaii to thrive,

THE LAW VINDICATED.

The conviction of the five Japanese conspirators as charged shows that island juries are getting more sure-footed and that the enforcement of criminal law is not so unsafe in their hands as the riot verdict had led many people to fear.

The strike-leaders have only themselves to blame for the trouble they are in. Months ago this journal warned their organ, the Nippu Jiji, of the sure result of its firebrand policy, and all through the strike it exposed the folly of their plea. One bad phase of the conspiracy was the implied contempt for American law. The leaders seemed to think themselves safe on their "colonial foundation"; they caused their dupes to believe that Japan would help them in a crisis, or, if not, that a Japanese population of 70,000 was sufficient unto itself. It was well to meet these ideas with a complete assertion of the law. And by last night's verdict the law has been firmly vindicated,

Under the punishment clause of the third degree of conspiracy the court can sentence the convicted men to imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one year and to pay fines not exceeding four hundred dollars. The sentence, whatever it may be, will materially interfere with the benevolent designs of the Higher Wage Association to settle further difficulties between employer and employe.

The strike-leaders have not only got themselves into a blind alley, but they have started a movement which is bound, in the end, to change the nationality of field labor in Hawaii and deprive their countrymen of an opportunity which will surely brighten as it takes its flight,

AN INSULAR DEPARTMENT.

According to Washington dispatches, the President has issued an executive order transferring jurisdiction over Porto Rico from the Department of the Interior to the War Department and confiding the care of the island to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, of which General Clarence R. Edwards is the chief.

The transfer is described in telegrams to the New York Tribune as the first step in a policy advocated by President Taft of placing all the insular possessions of the United States under the Bureau of Insular Affairs and of elevating it ultimately to a department similar to the Colonial Office of Great Britain. Senator Root, who created the Bureau of Insular Affairs, is an earnest advocate of this policy, and has under consideration a project of transferring Tutuila, Manua, and Guam to the Insular Bureau.

The President believes that the experience gained in governing the Philippines and handling the extremely delicate situation in Cuba can best be utilized by patting all the insular possessions under a single bureau. Men who have 'made good" in the Philippines will probably be promoted to places of trust in Porto Rico and other possessions and thus a corps of trained insular officers will be developed.

There is some question whether it will be considered wise to place Alaska and Hawaii under the same bureau. The President believes such a step would he advisable, but some Congressmen do not agree with him, and that may

DR. ELIOT'S NEW ROLES,

Since retiring from the presidency of Harvard College Dr. Eliot has attracted even more attention from the country at large than he did during his long term of office. He has made at least three notable appearances lately as a private citizen, one in a deliverance on the liquor question in which he said that, until he reached his great age, he had been a moderate drinker, but should thereafter abstain. The next discussion he started was about the value of a few listed books-leaving out Shakespeare and the Bible-as the means of getting a liberal education; and now be has invented a twentieth century religion which promises to create more interest than any other religious prohouncement of recent years. Indeed it has done so already.

The New York Tribune, from which we take a report, thinks "it is not out of place to say that President Eliot will be a leader under this twentiethcentury faith." Dr. Eliot began by telling what the new religion will not be and went on describing what it will be. Thus:

"You have been studying this year about changed views of religion and increased knowledge, new ideas of God as seen along many lines; you have learned that social progress has been modified, and that energy is being con-

"The new religion will not be based upon authority, either spiritual or temporal; the present generation is ready to be led, but not driven. As a rule, the older Christian churches have relied on authority.

"But there is now a tendency toward liberty and progress, and among educated men this feeling is irresistible. In the new religion there will be no personification of natural objects; there will be no deification of remarkable buman beings, and the faith will not be racial or tribal. The new religion will not afford safety primarily to the individual; it will think first of the common good and will not teach that character can be changed quickly.

"The new religion will not think of God as a large and glorified man or as a king or patriarch. It will not deal chiefly with sorrow and death, but with joy and life. It will believe in no malignant powers, and it will attack quickly all forms of evil."

Considering the positive elements of this coming religion Dr. Eliot asserts that "a new thought of God will be its characteristic." The twentieth-century religion, he says, "accepts literally St. Paul's statement; 'In him we live and move and have our being.' This new religion will be thoroughly monotheistic."

"God will be so immanent that no intermediary will be needed. For every man, God will be a multiplication of infinities. The humane and worthy idea of God then will be the central thought of the new religion. This religion rejects the idea that man is an alien or a fallen being, who is hopelessly wicked. It finds such beliefs inconsistent with a worthy idea of God. Man has always attributed to man a spirit associated with but independent of the body.

"So the new religion will take account of all righteous persons-it will be a religion of 'all saints'; it will reverence the teachers of liberty and righteousness, and will respect all great and lovely human beings. It will have no place for obscure dogmas or mystery. It will comprehend only persons of good-will, for, after all, they alone are civilized.

It will admit no sacraments, except natural, hallowed customs, and it will deal with natural interpretations of such rites. Its priests will strive to improve social and industrial conditions.

"The new religion will land God's love, and will not teach condemnation for the mass of mankind. Based on the two great commandments of loving God and one's neighbor, the new religion will teach that he is best who loves best and serves best, and the greatest service will be to increase the stock of good-will. One of the greatest evils today is that people work with hearts full of ill-will to the work and the employer.

"There are now various fraternal bodies which to many persons take the place of a church. If they are working for good they are helpful factors. Again, different bodies of people, such as Spiritualists and Christian Scientists, have set up new cults. There are already many signs of extensive cooperation; democracy, individualism, idealism, a tendency to welcome the new, and preventive medicine. Finally, I believe the new religion will make Christ's revelation seem more wonderful than ever to us."

IN COUNCIL FOR HAWAII.

The practical addresses made before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday by Mr. de Young and Mr. Schwerin are fully reported elsewhere, and as they speak admirably for themselves we need not go into a detailed review of them here. Two features, however, we wish to underscore-Mr. de Young's appeal for the subdivision and sale of the public lands so that farmers may get a chance, and Mr. Schwerin's promise of more passenger accommodations on his big boats.

"You must make cotton and tobacco-growing established industries," said Mr. de Young. "But how are you to accomplish this end? You must increase your white population; you must bring in the agriculturist; you must have the cotton-grower of the South. You will say you are trying; but how are you trying! You are advertising the advantages of Hawaii, to be sure, but advertising alone won't do it. * * * The first question he (a cotton-grower) will ask is, 'Can I get land'? How are you going to answer that question? If you want to increase your white population, set aside so much land on every island. When that land has been set aside, advertise it for sale. Let the man that you want to bring here know that land can be bought; let him know the price and the

The subject thus introduced by Mr. de Young is a very large and wide one; and in it are issues not alone of prosperity but of nationality and of moral consequence.

Much is heard here of further Americanization, and much has been urged from the White House, in recent years, in favor of creating in these islands a aubstantial middle class. In striking phrase Hawaii's first citizen, Judge Dole, has said that, under our predominating agricultural and land system, family life is becoming either morally impossible or but immorally possible-a condition, of course, applying chiefly to labor. Any student of the matter knows that the only solution of these problems lies in the adoption here of a land system-for which there is room without disturbing vested interests-by means of which men who live on the soil, as the middle classes principally do, may have a chance to do it in a self-respecting way; may be enabled to get land in fee simple and to build homes and villages; to carry on such agricultural enterprises as are within their means, and to escape the benumbing influence of serfdom. To Americanize Hawaii the land must be manned; to man it, great areas of the public domain must be cut up into farms. There is no other way.

As a paper which has urged this reform for years and has never known it to be opposed except selfishly, the Advertiser welcomes Mr. de Young as a strong recuforcement to the cause. He has done much for Hawaii in his great paper; he can do nothing in future to advance its interests more than to help open this Territory to the small landed proprietor. It was neither gold from the mines nor wheat from great baronies nor cattle from vast estates which made California what it is today; it was the industrious homesceker and settler. We want him here also.

Mr. Schwerin's statement that, in view of the passenger business of Hawaii having increased by leaps and bounds, he is preparing to give it greater facilities on the Pacific Mail boats, proves the value of our promotion work. It also shows the results which may come of following that work up with freshened vigor and hope. If the Pacific Mail can handle the local trade that is offered it, the business will vastly grow. That it proposes to do so indicates its faith in our future; and we, in turn, may well prepare to realize its expectations.

It is refreshing to hear new voices in our local discussions; the voices of able men who know what they are talking about and can aid in the elucidation of our problems from the standpoint of enlightened good will.

There is auto-driving done every night on Kalakana avenue which is in defiance of all law and reason. Frequently a rate of speed of forty-five miles an hour is attained and wee be to the modest, oil lighted phaeton or buggy that gets in the way or to the unobservant traveler afoot. Joy pargles are the greatest nuisance and danger, but their activities are not confined to broad avenues as they dash into alleys and lanes without the slightest care of the consequences. What the police can do about the matter we don't know; but the merit in Mayor Fern's suggestion that crosswalk humps or hollows be made in every block, so that high speed cannot be attained without injury to the machine, is perfectly clear.

We agree with everything herein said, except that we are guilty of. giving preference to the term Honolulpan. The word was used three times in last night's article on the subject. Twice it was spelled "Honolulan," and once, by one of those dispensations of the Omnipotent compositor to which all writers must semetimes bow, it was rendered "Honoldonn," - Star.

We had noticed it before in the Star and supposed that our extensed contemporary had adopted the form. If the compositor has done so, of course there is no appeal.

There is no sentiment in the politics that have to do with Crete, else the Christian powers which shot down the flag of Greece to supplant it with that of Turkey would have chosen some less galling method of emphasizing the change of rule. Considering what the Turks are and what they have been since the day of Othman, it seems a barbarous thing to compel a Christian community to grovel at their feet in humiliation and despair. But it's the way of the chancelleries. To conserve the pride and secure the friendship of Turkey far worse crimes have been committed than the betrayal of Crete, and probably there are worse to come. It is a pity that Napoleon, when he had the power and wanted a clear road to India, did not expunge the Turkish Empire; but, though disturbing and in many cases remodeling the political structure of Christian Europe, he invariably let Turkey alone.

And now Editor Henshall, who has merely contended for the rights usual to a self-respecting press, and Mr. Logan, who objected to unfair criticism of his court reports, have been listed as public enemies. We are happy to note that, among the throngs which have watched the development of the assault on the freedom of the press with growing disgust, are several broad-minded planters who have not hesitated to say what they thought of it. They are well aware that the only papers which made an intelligent and helpful fight against the strike are the ones which are now described as conspiring against the industry that profited by their aid; and these planters are not disposed to be bulldozed into a different way of thinking, either of the papers or the men writing for them.

It is a question whether Dr. Atcherley imparts his illusions to the woman or the woman imparts hers to Dr. Atcherley. Those who have watched the pair in court noticed that the mind which asserts itself is the feminine one and the mind that receives and registers is the masculine; and that both minds are a unit in their belief about the reality of imaginary things. One may infer but one things from this; and, in noting the extraordinary charges made by Mrs. Atcherley against everyone who is concerned in the effort to keep the paranoine physician from harming himself or others, the conclusion is very generally reached that an inquiry into her mental status is almost as needful as it was into his.

Mr. Roosevelt's return to this country will be preceded by a tour of Europe, during which he is to be received with exceptional honors, scholastic as well as social. His coming will be in good time to contend for the Depew vacancy in the Senate and for control of the New York political machine. As Governor Hughes does not cultivate the politicians, Mr. Roosevelt may find no opposition in that quarter; though it may be thought doubtful that he will meet the exuberance of enthusiasm in the Empire State to which he has been accustomed. Respect for the quiet and business-like administration of Mr. Taft has dampened the ardor all over the land for policies more strenuous.

People whose religion teaches them that this is an ancient and decrepit world in its "last days," should observe the earthquake and be wise. The earthquake and its conqueror, the volcano, are busy building and adjusting a globe which is so young, geologically, that it has not begun to settle down. While the earth is full of growing pains it has a long life before it. The moon has no earthquakes or active volcanoes. It is an old and dead planet. But the earth we live on is alive with the unrestrained energies of youth.

The Advertiser appears to have experienced a sudden change of opinion about billboards. Its opinion, however, will not alter the fact that some of the big American cities are getting rid of them, and many cities have movements to follow suit .- Star,

The Advertiser does not approve of billboard advertising for merchandise, but if anybody want to put up a notice to govern the conduct of men in the street, the street is the place in which to exhibit it.

While explorers have come within about 190 miles of the North Pole, the distance to that point from Spitzbergen is about 600 miles. This seems a long flight for a dirigible balloon in untoward weather conditions, not to speak of a 1200-mile round-trip. Such a voyage may be simple enough a year or two hence, but the present venture of Water Wellman, if he has really sailed, looks extra hazardous.

A gem from the Star:

Some things there be that tickle us, And make us loudly laugh; There're Thugs and Agitators, too, But, oh, you Calf!

The Star is mistaken. It was not the man in the museum, but the man in the Bishop Estate's business office on Merchant street, who denied Mr. de Young a special view of the collections. That accounts for the lack of excitement. Had the distinguished visitor applied at the museum, the customary refusal might have been enlivened by setting the dog on him,

The Star says that the new Matson liner will be called the Honoluluan, We doubt it. Honolulan is the better rendering, like San Franciscan and San Diegan, although Chicagoan might, with all its awkwardness, be cited on the other side. There seems to be no set rule, the commoner effort being to eliminate surplus letters and produce a smooth word.

The Lucania was sunk at her dock because it was cheaper to put out the fire that way than by the usual appliances. The next day she was raised again, apparently without much trouble. By the submergence plan great damage from fire was avoided and a soaking could have done no more harm to nice fittings than smoke

"The Portola festival," remarks the eminent Bulletin, "is an example that should be taken to heart by all pinheads." Whereupon the Bulletin proceeds to take it to heart like one to the manner born.

When the present telephone plant is taken down, it ought to be loaded on one of Pain's tramears and hauled to the wharf by four mules, just to let strangers see the passing of the old era.

Further news of the condition of Chas, M. Cooke, who has suffered another stroke of paralysis, will be awaited with solicitude in every part of the Territory.

After getting advice from the Bulletin on how to run a newspaper, it is almost a boon to hear from Grandpa Dening on how to run the Territory.

reform element, Mr. Heney might not make so had a run. According to Dr. Atcherley, Dr. Peterson seems to have taken the place

With a Democratic nomination in San Francisco and the aid of the civic

of the spook in the garret.

"It is a wise tariff bill," remarks the Toledo Blade, "that knows its own

For hard-luck stories, commend us to the Pacific Wail company,

UNITED STATES GETS

By a decree and judgment by United States District Judge Dole Issued yesterday afternoon the condemnation proceedings brought by the United States against J. O. Carter and others are decided in favor of the government and the price which the United States must the division is to be made. pay to acquire the land it wants at Kalia, Walkiki, is fixed at \$1000.

The suit was a friendly one, brought by United States District Attorney Breckens on behalf of the Federal gav-

tled some weeks ago.

The defendants in the present case were represented in court by counsel, Attorney General Hemenway appearing for the Territory. No contest was made, The decree states that the Territory has no interest in the land; neither has the Bishop Trust Company. The only ones who hold any title to the land were Philomena Keiki, Mary May Kaonchi Kaskua, William Kalani Keiki, Isaac K. Kaawa, Joseph Kaakua and Victoria Kahalelanlani Kaawa, The \$1006 is to be divided among them,

Two representatives of the recently The suit was a friendly one, brought by United States District Attorney Breckons on behalf of the Federal government to acquire a clear title by condemnation to a track of land needed by the government as an addition to the military reservation at Walkin. It is very possible that they the main condemnation spit was set the series. Even for you, arbitery.